

HIV Infection in New York State

Due to the extended incubation period between HIV infection and clinical illness, AIDS cases reflect HIV transmission patterns that occurred a decade or more ago. To gain more complete and timely data on the prevalence of HIV infection among New York's citizens, the Health Department monitors HIV positivity among various population groups.

Since late 1987, the Department has tested more than 2.5 million anonymous blood samples for HIV antibodies. Groups from which anonymous blood specimens are being tested include: childbearing women, sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic clients, persons in drug treatment, state prison entrants, homeless pregnant women and youth.

The Department also monitors HIV prevalence among military recruits and persons who voluntarily seek HIV antibody testing through anonymous test sites, medical clinics, private physicians offices, prisons and drug treatment programs.

Prevalence of HIV infection within these groups vary significantly, from 28.8 percent or nearly one in three clients in New York City methadone maintenance treatment programs to 0.2 percent in women giving birth in areas outside New York City.

Overall, the data demonstrate the high correlation between intravenous drug use and HIV infection in both men and women, as well as their offspring. Prevalence of HIV infection is also elevated among men and women who are being treated for other sexually transmitted diseases. In general, the prevalence of HIV infection is consistently higher among residents of New York City compared with the rest of the state, in persons between the ages of 20 and 49, and among blacks and Hispanics.

Blind Survey of Childbearing Women

Between November 30, 1987 and December 31, 1994, the state blindly tested blood samples from 2,008,415 newborn metabolic screening cards. Of these, 12,340 (0.61%) were found to be positive for the presence of HIV antibody. The presence of HIV antibody in newborns indicates infection of the mother and not necessarily infection of the infant. Recent studies suggest that less than 30 percent of infants born to HIV infected mothers are themselves infected.

The HIV prevalence varied by geographic location, age and racial/ethnic group. The highest prevalences were detected among childbearing women in New York City, with 1.14 percent

or one in 88 testing positive. Zip code analysis of the childbearing women data in New York City has shown a close correlation between areas of HIV positivity and areas of known prevalent drug use. Women giving birth from elsewhere in the state had a prevalence of 0.17 percent, about one in 588.

For those childbearing women with identified race or ethnicity, blacks and Hispanics accounted for 88 percent of the HIV seropositives, but only 36 percent of the women tested. The statewide prevalence by race/ethnicity was 1.82 percent or one in 55 for blacks, 1.07 percent or one in 93 for Hispanics, and 0.11 percent or one in 909 for whites.

Statewide, HIV prevalence among women giving birth have remained fairly constant over the past seven years. However, decreases over time are evident among Hispanic and white women giving birth in New York City. Significant increases have been noted for women in urban areas outside of New York City.

Pregnant Women

State-funded Prenatal Care Assistance Program (PCAP) projects are required to routinely provide HIV counseling and offer

confidential testing to all pregnant women. During 1994, a total of 64,425 women were counseled and 32,771 were tested for HIV antibodies. The overall rate of seropositivity among these women receiving prenatal care services was 0.92 percent, representing a slight decrease over the 0.93 percent positive in 1993.

Some women who may be at increased risk for HIV infection may have little prenatal care or prior contact with the health care system. To reach out to these women, an Obstetrical Initiative provides HIV counseling and testing services to women in the obstetrical units of 24 hospitals in New York State. The participating hospitals were identified through the newborn seroprevalence study as having a high number of HIV-positive women delivering babies.

During the fourth year of operation (August 1993 - July 1994), 6,415 women who delivered at program hospitals were tested for HIV, with an overall positivity rate of 1.3 percent. This rate has declined over four years from 3.4 percent in 1991. The highest HIV infection rate was seen in women who used drugs (4.9%) and those who had a bisexual or drug using partner (4.3%). The highest rates of seropositivity were seen among Asian/Pacific Island women

(3.3%), followed by black women (2.1%), and white women (1.4%). New mothers who test positive are assisted in obtaining medical and social services for themselves and their children.

Family Planning Clinic Clients

State-funded family planning clinics also are required to offer confidential HIV counseling and testing to all clients. During 1994, 205,848 family planning clients were pretest counseled and 52,302 were tested for HIV antibodies. The statewide positivity rate was 1.08 percent, up from 0.98 percent the prior year. The rate varied by geographic region, ranging from 0.07 percent in the Syracuse region to 2.64 among clients in New York City.

STD Clinic Clients

Persons at risk for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are also at risk for HIV infection as a result of their sexual behavior. This association is evident in both blind HIV seroprevalence studies and voluntary HIV antibody testing of STD clinic clients.

From 1988 through 1994, three STD clinics continuously participated in a blind seroprevalence study which utilizes the leftover specimen from routine syphilis serologies to blindly test for HIV antibodies. The overall HIV seroprevalence in these three

clinics for the period January 1988 through December 1994 was 1.51 percent, which is substantially higher than the rate found in the blind seroprevalence study of childbearing women for residents outside of New York City.

Rates for males have been consistently higher than the rates for females. In 1994, the rate for males was 1.06 percent and for females 0.77 percent. HIV seroprevalence generally increased with increasing age, with maximum rates found in 35-39 year olds (3.16% in the cumulative years 1988-1993 and 2.61% in 1994). White non-Hispanics have had the lowest rates (1.24% in 1988-1994) followed by black non-Hispanics (1.62% in 1988-1994), with Hispanics found to have the highest rate (3.00% in 1988-1994). HIV seroprevalence was approximately 5.6 times higher among clients who tested positive for syphilis (7.3%) than those testing negative (1.30%).

Among those admitting to various risk behaviors, men who have had sex with men (MSWM) had the highest HIV prevalence (15.4%) followed by those who admitted being an injecting drug user (IDU) (6.3%), those who gave or received money or drugs for sex (4.7%), those who had a sex partner at risk for HIV (3.9%); those admitting to using crack cocaine had a rate of 3.6 percent.

Utilization of HIV counseling and voluntary testing in New York State STD clinics has remained high; 23,841 clients were tested in 1994. The number of patients identified as HIV positive decreased to 201 in 1994, and the rate of positivity declined commensurately, from 1.0 percent the previous year to 0.9 percent. To date, 27 participating counties offer services through 65 clinics. All major population centers in New York State now have access to this service.

State Prison Inmates

At one New York State correctional facility which exclusively processes male inmates, blind seroprevalence studies were conducted in 1987-1988, 1990 and 1992, and more than 2,000 inmates were tested. Overall, the rate of HIV seroprevalence has declined, from 17 percent in 1987-1988, to 12 percent of those tested in 1992. In all years, rates were highest among inmates from New York City, when compared to those from the rest of the state, among inmates over 30-years old, among non-whites, among men with a history of injecting drug use and among inmates with a reactive syphilis serology.

Seroprevalence studies have been conducted at two points in time at a facility that processes only female inmates, the first in 1988, and the second in 1992-1993. In contrast to the down-

ward trend noted among incoming male inmates, seroprevalence rates among female inmates have increased somewhat, from 19 percent in 1988 to 20 percent in 1992-1993. Similar to findings among male inmates, seroprevalence rates were generally highest among residents of New York City, non-whites and women with a history of injecting drug use, or with a reactive syphilis serology. Additional studies are planned to further track these trends in HIV seroprevalence among New York State inmates.

To address the HIV-related health needs of this population, the State Departments of Health and Correctional Services have implemented HIV education, counseling and testing services within the state prison system. During 1994, the program provided 286 HIV / AIDS prevention education sessions to 125 correctional staff and 9,251 inmates in five prisons. Approximately 26 percent of inmates participating in education sessions requested counseling and / or testing; 4.0 percent of inmates tested were HIV positive. Female inmates at three correctional facilities receive HIV / AIDS education and the option of confidential HIV counseling and testing. Available client data on 1,135 female inmates tested during 1994 revealed an 8 percent seropositivity rate.

The program has been successful in reaching and identifying individuals at higher risk for HIV. MSWM, IDUs and the sex partners of high-risk individuals accounted for 41 percent of all male inmates tested in 1994. As a group, these individuals accounted for 60 percent of the seropositives. Among female inmates, the risk factors of injecting drug use, a sex partner of an at-risk individual and previous STD diagnosis accounted for 40 percent of all female inmates tested in 1994. As a group, these individuals accounted for 60 percent of the seropositives.

Adolescents

In 1993, blind HIV seroprevalence studies were initiated at three hospitals that operate clinics for adolescents in New York City. From April 1993 through December 1994, 4,951 adolescents were tested for HIV at these three sites; 31 (0.63%) tested positive. HIV prevalence varied by site and by sex within each site. Prevalence at the sites varied from 0.21 to 0.91 percent HIV positive. HIV prevalence was higher for females at two of the sites and higher for males at one.

Site A is the largest of the adolescent clinics in the study. Of the 2,422 youth tested for HIV, 22 tested positive for a prevalence rate of 0.91 or approximately one

in every 110 youths. Females had a slightly higher prevalence of HIV infection (0.92%) than males (0.87%). Females infected with HIV tended to be younger than the males infected. While the prevalence for females 18 years old and younger was 0.92 percent, no males tested positive in this age group. For those 19 years old and older, the males had a higher prevalence (3.42%) than the females (0.97%). Black females had a slightly higher HIV prevalence (1.21%) than black males (1.04%). Hispanic females had a prevalence of 0.61 percent, which was lower than that for Hispanic males (0.79%). Comparisons with white males and females cannot be made due to the small number tested.

The youth at Site A, who indicated that they were currently enrolled in school, had an HIV prevalence of 0.87 percent, while those indicating that they were not in school had a prevalence 1.7 times higher at 1.50 percent. Males in school had a prevalence of 0.61 percent while males who were not in school had an HIV prevalence 5.8 times higher at 3.57 percent. The prevalence for females in school (0.96%) was about the same as for those out of school (0.95%). Females in school had an HIV prevalence about 1.6 times higher

than for the males in school. Males who were not in school had an HIV prevalence 3.7 times that of females who were not in school.

Homeless Youth

In September 1987, a blind HIV seroprevalence study was initiated in a New York City facility for runaway and homeless youth. Through December 1994, 283 of 7,756 youth tested were positive, for a prevalence of 3.65 percent or about one in every 27 youths. Males had a higher prevalence of HIV infection (4.59% or about one in every 22) than females (2.60% or one in 38). Youth over 18 years of age had a significantly higher prevalence (5.40%) than those under 19 years of age (1.97%).

Seroprevalence among race categories varied by sex. Among males, the highest prevalence was found among Hispanics (5.34%), followed by whites (4.87%) and blacks (4.21%). Among females, blacks had the highest prevalence (2.90%) followed by whites (2.28%) and Hispanics (1.67%).

Males and females also differed in the prevalence of syphilis and its relationship to HIV infection. While females had a higher percentage of reactive serologies

than males (4.08% vs. 2.51%), males had HIV prevalence rates about twice that for females in both reactive (24.7% vs. 12.4%), and nonreactive (8.7% vs. 1.8%) syphilis test results.

Pregnant Homeless Women

In January 1992, a blind HIV seroprevalence study was initiated at a mobile medical clinic serving two shelters for pregnant homeless women in New York City. During the two years the study was conducted, 356 women were tested for HIV, 38 of them were HIV positive for a rate of 10.67 percent or approximately one in every nine women tested.

HIV infection varied with age. Women 35 years of age and older had the highest rate at 21.43 percent positive, followed by 25-29 year olds at 13.45 percent, 20-24 year olds at 10.28 percent and 30-34 year olds at 7.69 percent. No HIV infection was found among those women who were 19 years old or younger.

The highest HIV rate among race/ethnicity groups was 15 percent among Hispanics, followed by 10.32 percent among blacks. There were no positives detected among the whites tested.

Syphilis serology results were also collected for these women. Of 336 women for whom test results were provided, 49 or 14.58 percent tested positive for syphilis. The rate of HIV infection among women testing positive for syphilis was 14.29 percent, substantially higher than the 9.76 percent among those with negative syphilis test results.

Drug Treatment Clients

Since 1988, three New York City (NYC) methadone maintenance treatment programs (MMTP) comprising a total of 38 clinics, have actively participated in a blind HIV seroprevalence study. The overall HIV prevalence has been decreasing among new admissions to these clinics during this time period. In 1994, the prevalence was 28.5 percent, down from 33.2 percent for the time period 1988-1993. This decrease in HIV prevalence was seen predominately among males which decreased from 34.7 percent to 28.2 percent. In 1994, the HIV prevalence among women was slightly higher (29.2%) than that found among males (28.2%).

The HIV prevalence has been highest among blacks, followed by Hispanics and whites. While the prevalence decreased slightly among whites in 1994 (23.8% to

22.4%), the greatest decreases were found among blacks (38.4% to 32.6%) and Hispanics (33.7% to 28.6%). Decreases in prevalence were seen in all boroughs except Queens where there was a slight increase in prevalence in 1994.

Individuals who injected drugs in the last year or who shared needles had the highest HIV prevalence. In 1994, those who injected drugs in the last year had an HIV prevalence more than 2.5 times higher than those who did not (40.4% vs 15.4%). For those who had a history of sharing needles, the prevalence was also 2.5 times higher than those who did not (51.3% vs 19.9%).

Between November 1990 and December 1994, three drug-free treatment programs participated in a blind HIV seroprevalence study. The programs represented different geographic areas of New York – New York City and the area surrounding New York City (clinic A), western New York (clinic B) and eastern New York (Clinic C). HIV prevalence varied by program; Clinic B had a prevalence of 11.9 percent, followed by Clinic C with 6.7 percent and Clinic A with 5.5 percent. In two of the sites, females were found to have higher rates than males. The HIV

prevalence increased with increasing age at all three sites. In the clinics outside New York City, the highest prevalence was found among Hispanics, followed by blacks and whites. While in the New York City clinics, the prevalence was highest among blacks, followed by Hispanics and whites.

HIV prevalence was approximately three to five times higher among those who recently injected drugs compared to those who did not. For those who had a history of sharing needles, the HIV prevalence was approximately four to 12 times higher than those who did not.

Free and confidential HIV antibody testing is available in drug treatment programs at 71 sites in New York City and 25 sites elsewhere in the state. According to aggregate data submitted by programs, pretest counseling was provided to 13,403 persons, 11,148 of whom agreed to have blood drawn, and 1,191 of whom tested positive. The seropositivity for all sites was 10.7 percent. The rates varied by geographic area, from 11.9 percent in New York City to 2.0 percent in Buffalo.

Most clients were members of ethnic or racial minorities, with

41.4 percent Hispanic, 29.1 percent black, 28.2 percent white and 1.3 percent other categories. Approximately 43.1 percent of those tested were women. Seropositivity was highest among Hispanics at 12.5 percent, followed by 11.3 percent for blacks and 4.7 percent for whites. Male clients had a 10.4 percent infection rate while females had a seropositivity rate of 8.9 percent.

Approximately 36 percent of those tested had previously injected drugs. The rate of infection among those clients was nearly four times that of those who had never injected (18.1% versus 4.9%).

Anonymous Test Site Clinics

Free and anonymous HIV counseling and antibody testing is available at 42 state-operated clinics in 21 counties. During 1994, based on individual client level data, 19,064 individuals were counseled and tested for HIV; this represents a 4 percent decrease from 1993. The rate of seropositivity continued to decline, with an overall rate of 1.7 percent. The rate of HIV infection identified in New York City (3.5%), although decreasing from 1993, remained close to three times higher than that for clients tested in the rest of the state (1.2%).

The risk factors of clients served remained fairly constant from 1993 to 1994. Statewide, nearly 73 percent of people tested at state run anonymous sites were white; these persons accounted for only 37 percent of all seropositives. The program was, however, successful in providing services to a higher percentage of high-risk individuals than in the past. MSWM, IDUs and the sex partners of high-risk individuals accounted for 31 percent of all clients tested in 1994. As a group, these individuals accounted for 68 percent of the seropositives.

Community Health Clinics

The AIDS Institute supports HIV/AIDS prevention and primary care services within 33 community-based ambulatory care centers throughout New York State. These programs offer outpatient HIV services including counseling, testing, primary care, case management, partner notification, transportation and mental health and substance abuse counseling.

During 1994, 19,055 persons received HIV testing in these community-based settings. Overall seropositivity was 3.7 percent. Over 39 percent of individuals tested were male and 61 percent were female. Seropositivity was 5.3 percent in men tested and 2.6 percent in women.

The highest seropositivity for adults was found in the 40-49 age group at 7.4 percent, followed by 5.4 percent for those aged 30-39. Of those tested under age 13, 4.5 percent were positive.

The seropositivity rate for blacks was 5.3 percent, the rate for Hispanics was 5.2 percent and for whites 1.5 percent. Seropositivity was highest for IDUs (19.8%), MSWM (12.5%) and children of HIV-positive women (9.7%).

Military Recruits

Since October 1985, all persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies and the Reserve Officer Training Corps have been screened for HIV infection as part of their medical entrance examination. Because applicants are informed that they will be screened for HIV, individual applicants who know or suspect they are HIV infected may voluntarily terminate their applications. Accordingly, those at highest risk for HIV infection are likely underrepresented among those medically screened for military service.

New York City recruits have shown a high HIV seroprevalence rate (0.65%), approximately eight times higher than the rate among those recruited from the

rest of New York (0.08%) and the entire United States (0.10%). In New York State, a considerably higher rate of infection has been found among black (0.66%) and Hispanic (0.47%) recruits than among white recruits (0.07%). Males have also shown a higher rate of infection (0.27%) than females (0.21%). HIV seropositivity rates increase with age, from 0.05 percent among 17-19 year olds to 0.89 percent among persons 30 years and older.

There has been a general downward trend in seroprevalence among New York State recruits since 1985. However, it is not clear how much this trend may be due to greater self-deferral of high-risk persons over time.

Hospital Patients

Three New York City hospitals are currently participating in the U.S. sentinel hospital surveillance system, an unlinked, anonymous seroprevalence study to track

HIV seroprevalence rates in populations hospitalized for conditions unrelated to HIV infection. Accordingly, specimens from individuals hospitalized for medical conditions associated with HIV infection, or with a risk factor for HIV infection, are excluded from this study. Specimens are systematically collected after clinical laboratory testing has been completed, and HIV testing is performed after removal of all patient identifying information.

HIV seropositivity for the three New York City sentinel hospitals ranged from 1.31 to 5.90, far higher than the median HIV seropositivity of 0.94 based on all participating hospitals throughout the United States. One New York facility outside New York City participated in the survey through September 1992, and reported a seropositivity rate of 0.90, comparable to the United States median.

HIV Antibody Seroprevalence Among All Groups Tested in Blind Seroprevalence Studies

New York State, Through December 1994

	Tested Through December, 1993			Tested During 1994		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Childbearing Women*	10,921	1,736,753	0.6	1,419	271,662	0.5
New York City	9,176	784,277	1.2	1,184	125,172	1.0
Rest of State	1,630	922,084	0.2	229	142,153	0.2
STD Clinic Clients†	603	37,968	1.6	53	5,557	1.0
Methadone Treatment Clients‡	4,606	13,865	33.2	1,080	3,787	28.5
Male Prison Entrants§	462	3,588	12.9	—	—	—
New York City	406	2,852	14.2	—	—	—
Rest of State	51	704	7.2	—	—	—
Female Prison Entrants§	265	1,352	19.6	—	—	—
New York City	241	972	24.8	—	—	—
Rest of State	24	353	6.8	—	—	—
Adolescent/Young Adult						
Male Prison Entrants	9	499	1.8	—	—	—
New York City	8	335	2.4	—	—	—
Rest of State	0	146	0.0	—	—	—
Adolescents∞	14	1,513	0.9	8	910	0.9
Homeless Youth**	263	6,542	4.5	20	1,214	1.7
Homeless Pregnant Women††	38	356	10.7	—	—	—

* Total includes out of state and unknown residence births.

† Data are from three continuously participating upstate clinics.

‡ Three programs and 38 methadone-maintenance treatment clinics with active participation from 1988 to present.

§ Not all columns will add up to total due to missing data.

∞ Represents adolescents treated at one clinic in New York City.

** All homeless youth tested are in New York City.

†† Women treated by a mobile clinic in New York City.

HIV Antibody Seroprevalence Among Groups Tested With Their Knowledge

New York State, Through December 1994

	Tested Through December 1993			Tested During 1994		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Military Recruits*	618	226,558	0.3	12	16,837	<0.1
New York City	481	70,349	0.7	8	5,223	0.2
Rest of State	137	155,939	0.1	4	11,601	<0.1
State Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients†	8,136	140,339	5.8	304	19,262	1.6
New York City	4,972	40,214	12.4	153	4,500	3.5
Rest of State	3,164	101,125	3.1	151	14,762	1.0
Medical Practice						
New York City‡	20,125	231,407	8.7	8,040	108,331	7.4
Rest of State	6,055	206,218	2.9	297	12,810	2.3
Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinic Clients§	1,499	88,179	1.7	201	23,841	0.8
Family Planning Clinic Clients	978	131,884	0.7	565	52,302	1.1
Prenatal Care Clinic Clients	1,235	99,761	1.2	302	31,904	1.0
Obstetrical Patients	331	14,753	2.2	81	6,415	1.3
Drug Treatment Clinic Clients	3,232	22,830	14.2	815	8,347	9.8
New York City	2,934	17,102	17.2	742	6,344	11.7
Rest of State	298	5,728	5.2	73	2,083	3.6
State Prison Inmates	378	5,114	7.4	35	938	3.7
Community Health Centers	545	13,227	4.1	694	19,055	3.6

*Includes 283 recruits missing county of residence who tested negative, 13 of whom were tested during 1994.

†Does not include data from anonymous test sites operated by New York City Health Department.

‡Includes only medical practice specimens tested by New York City Health Department during 1992 and 1993.

§Includes data from STD clinics outside of New York City.

Notes: Categories are not mutually exclusive, some HIV infected individuals may be represented in more than one group.
Sources: New York State Department of Health, New York City Department of Health and Federal Centers for Disease Control.

Blind Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Residence

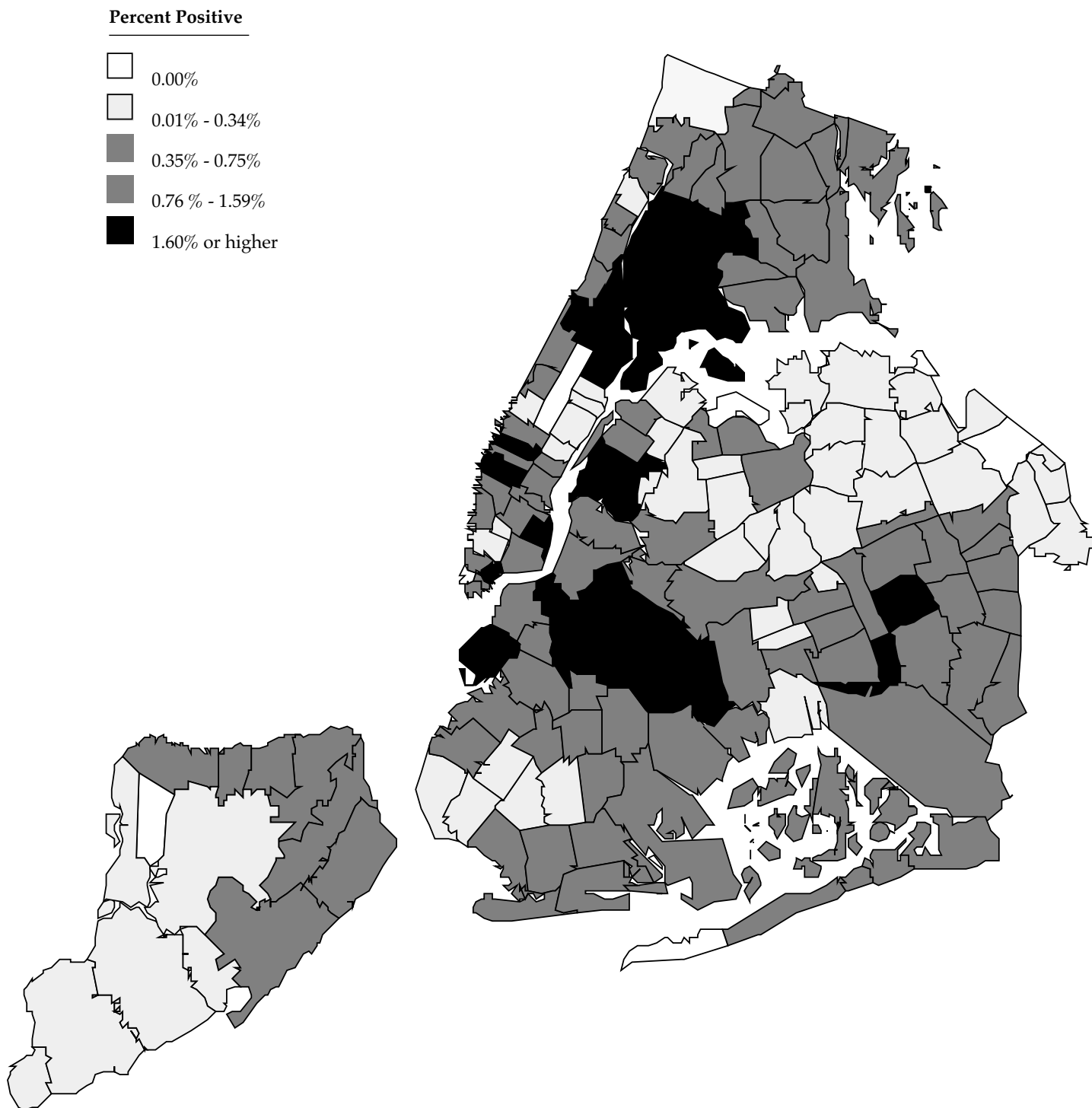
New York State, Deliveries November 30, 1987 - December 31, 1994

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
New York City			
Manhattan	2,257	154,296	1.46
Bronx	2,918	180,113	1.62
Brooklyn	3,763	312,035	1.21
Queens	1,206	220,266	0.55
Staten Island	216	42,739	0.51
Total NYC	10,360	909,449	1.14
Rest of State			
NYC-Vicinity Counties (Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester)	922	380,956	0.24
Mid-Hudson Valley Counties (Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, Ulster)	208	88,629	0.23
Upstate Urban Counties (Albany, Schenectady, Onondaga, Erie, Monroe)	480	271,172	0.18
Upstate Rural Counties (All other upstate counties)	249	323,480	0.08
Total Rest of State	1,859	1,064,237	0.17
Out of State	37	30,419	0.12
Unknown	84	4,310	1.95
Total	12,340	2,008,415	0.61

Blind Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Zip Code of Residence

New York City, Deliveries November 30, 1987 - December 31, 1994



Blind Survey of Childbearing Women HIV Prevalence by County of Residence

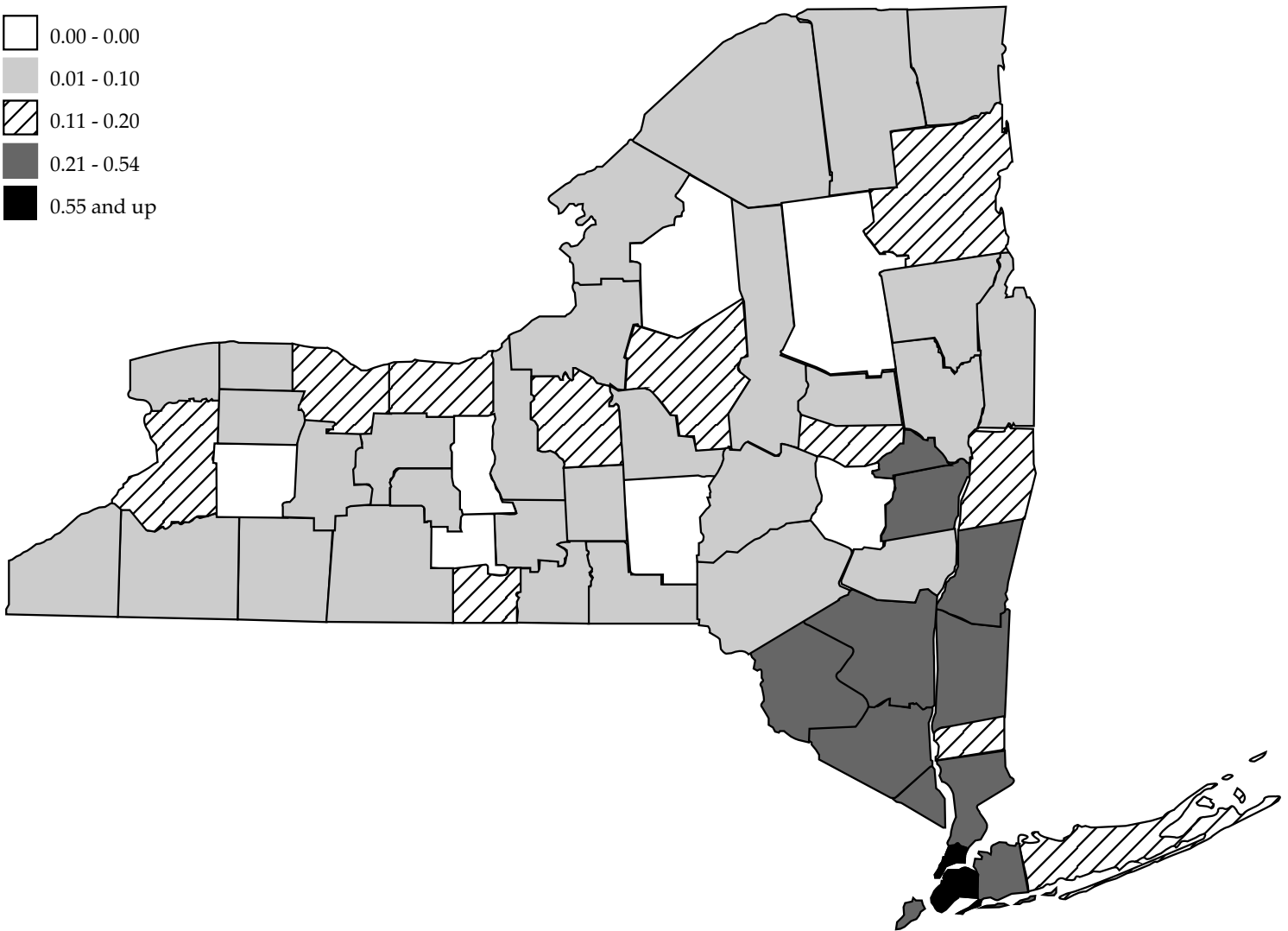
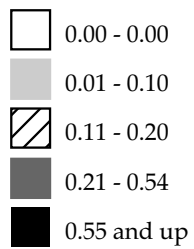
New York State, Deliveries November 30, 1987 - December 31, 1994

County	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	County	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Albany	67	25,564	0.26	Niagara	21	20,155	0.10
Allegany	1	4,551	0.02	Oneida	40	24,817	0.16
Bronx	2,918	180,113	1.62	Onondaga	66	50,963	0.13
Broome	18	20,142	0.09	Ontario	8	9,509	0.08
Cattaraugus	6	8,078	0.07	Orange	76	34,820	0.22
Cayuga	6	7,816	0.08	Orleans	1	4,218	0.02
Chautauqua	6	12,115	0.05	Oswego	5	13,095	0.04
Chemung	14	8,397	0.17	Otsego	2	5,002	0.04
Chenango	0	5,065	0.00	Putnam	8	7,264	0.11
Clinton	4	8,490	0.05	Queens	1,206	220,266	0.55
Columbia	10	4,613	0.22	Rensselaer	21	15,007	0.14
Cortland	4	4,825	0.08	Richmond	216	42,739	0.51
Delaware	1	4,078	0.02	Rockland	84	26,048	0.32
Dutchess	60	24,012	0.25	Saratoga	8	17,295	0.05
Erie	149	97,591	0.15	Schenectady	44	16,084	0.27
Essex	3	2,591	0.12	Schoharie	0	2,551	0.00
Franklin	4	4,121	0.10	Schuyler	0	1,580	0.00
Fulton	1	4,922	0.02	Seneca	0	3,172	0.00
Genesee	4	6,108	0.07	St.Lawrence	4	10,004	0.04
Greene	4	3,980	0.10	Steuben	6	9,868	0.06
Hamilton	0	370	0.00	Suffolk	254	143,417	0.18
Herkimer	1	6,317	0.02	Sullivan	30	6,656	0.45
Jefferson	4	14,127	0.03	Tioga	2	2,878	0.07
Kings	3,763	312,035	1.21	Tompkins	6	7,522	0.08
Lewis	0	2,274	0.00	Ulster	34	15,877	0.21
Livingston	4	5,552	0.07	Warren	1	5,795	0.02
Madison	5	6,330	0.08	Washington	2	5,250	0.04
Monroe	154	80,970	0.19	Wayne	13	9,730	0.13
Montgomery	8	5,003	0.16	Westchester	308	88,193	0.35
Nassau	276	123,298	0.22	Wyoming	0	3,806	0.00
New York	2,257	154,296	1.46	Yates	1	2,361	0.04

Blind Survey of Childbearing Women HIV Prevalence by County of Residence

New York State, Deliveries November 30, 1987 - December 31, 1994

Percent Positive



Blind Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Age by Residence

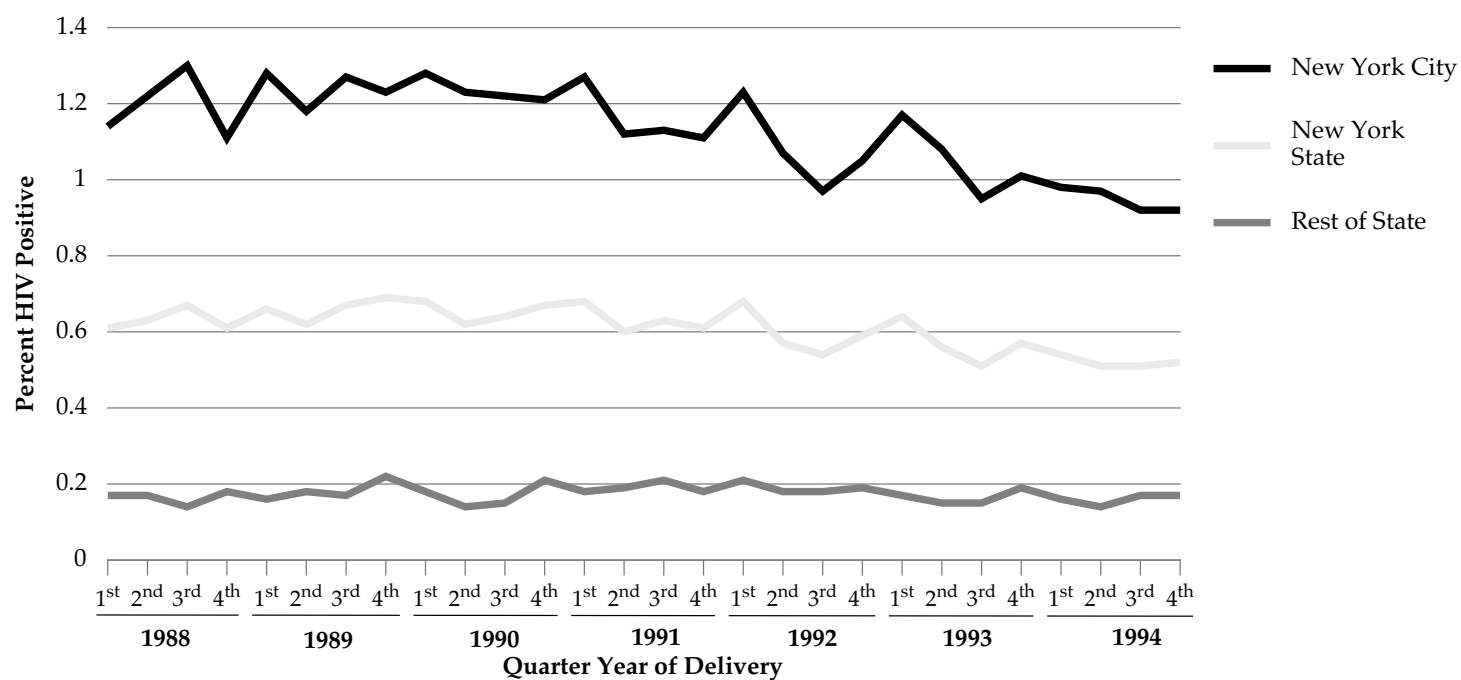
New York State, Deliveries November 30, 1987 - December 31, 1994

Region	Age at Time of Delivery	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
New York City				
	10 - 19	493	96,087	0.51
	20 - 24	2,175	215,746	1.01
	25 - 29	3,600	266,077	1.35
	30 - 34	2,661	211,296	1.26
	35 - 39	1,189	95,858	1.24
	40 - 50	171	20,450	0.84
	Unknown	71	3,935	1.80
	Total	10,360	909,449	1.14
Rest of State				
	10 - 19	106	87,743	0.12
	20 - 24	461	221,359	0.21
	25 - 29	604	340,652	0.18
	30 - 34	442	289,096	0.15
	35 - 39	218	106,451	0.20
	40 - 50	22	16,397	0.13
	Unknown	6	2,539	0.24
	Total	1,859	1,064,237	0.17
Out of State	Total	37	30,419	0.12
Unknown Residence	Total	84	4,310	1.95
Total				
	10 - 19	604	184,923	0.33
	20 - 24	2,658	441,429	0.60
	25 - 29	4,238	616,620	0.69
	30 - 34	3,129	511,864	0.61
	35 - 39	1,429	208,085	0.69
	40 - 50	193	37,952	0.51
	Unknown	89	7,542	1.18
	Total	12,340	2,008,415	0.61

Blind Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Quarter Year of Delivery by Region

New York State, Deliveries January 1, 1988 - December 31, 1994



Blind Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity by Residence

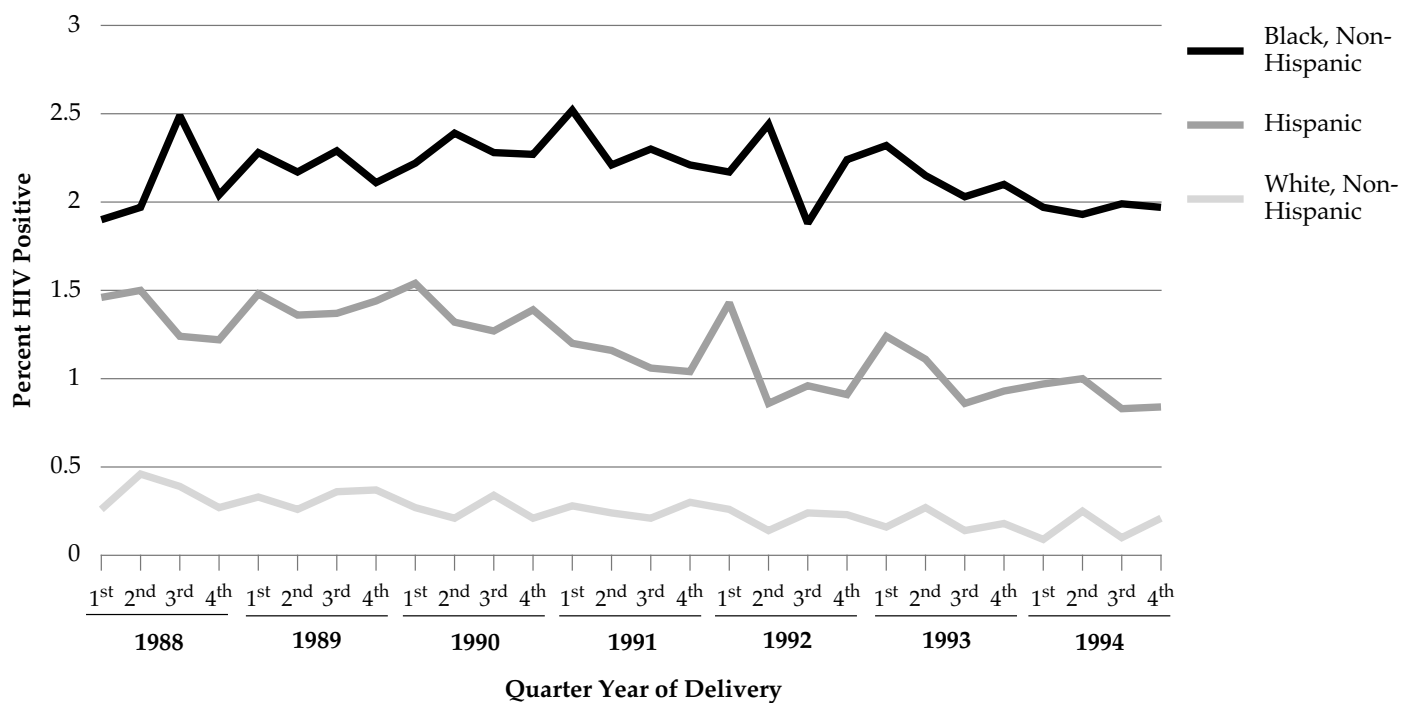
New York State, Deliveries November 30, 1987 - December 31, 1994

Region	Race/Ethnicity	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
New York City				
	White, non-Hispanic	642	247,176	0.26
	Black, non-Hispanic	6,137	281,014	2.18
	Hispanic	3,336	281,783	1.18
	Asian	47	55,755	0.08
	Other	157	40,028	0.39
	Unknown	41	3,693	1.11
	Total NYC	10,360	909,449	1.14
Rest of State				
	White, non-Hispanic	566	869,087	0.07
	Black, non-Hispanic	1,030	113,659	0.91
	Hispanic	222	49,843	0.45
	Asian	6	13,978	0.04
	Other	32	15,620	0.20
	Unknown	3	2,050	0.15
	Total Rest of State	1,859	1,064,237	0.17
Out of State	Total	37	30,419	0.12
Unknown Residence	Total	84	4,310	1.95
Total				
	White, non-Hispanic	1,230	1,141,600	0.11
	Black, non-Hispanic	7,236	397,465	1.82
	Hispanic	3,576	334,048	1.07
	Asian	54	71,976	0.08
	Other	194	56,781	0.34
	Unknown	50	6,545	0.76
	Total	12,340	2,008,415	0.61

Blind Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Quarter Year of Delivery by Race/Ethnicity

New York City, Deliveries January 1, 1988 - December 31, 1994



Prenatal Care (PCAP) Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing

HIV Seropositivity by Region

New York State, 1993 and 1994

Region	Clients Enrolled		Number Pretest Counseled		Number Tested		Number Positive		Percent Positive	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Albany	4,129	3,829	4,191	3,523	2,482	2,331	10	10	0.40	0.43
Syracuse	7,913	7,535	6,844	6,735	2,594	2,611	4	3	0.15	0.11
Buffalo	3,330	3,712	2,883	3,490	1,307	1,760	5	13	0.38	0.74
Rochester	1,801	1,789	1,446	1,562	1,124	1,072	3	4	0.26	0.37
New York City	51,337	52,001	30,497	38,610	14,975	19,493	198	248	1.32	1.27
New Rochelle	7,766	10,092	6,623	8,567	2,718	4,637	14	15	0.51	0.32
NYS Total	76,276	78,958	52,484	62,487	25,200	31,904	234	302	0.93	0.95

Family Planning Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing

HIV Seropositivity by Region

New York State, 1993 and 1994

Region	Number Pretest Counseled		Number Tested		Number Positive		Percent Positive	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Albany	39,910	38,163	7,695	7,942	55	59	0.71	0.74
Syracuse	27,871	31,708	5,829	5,981	4	4	0.07	0.07
Buffalo	16,429	18,945	4,967	6,904	3	21	0.06	0.30
Rochester	16,176	14,012	5,474	5,219	9	3	0.16	0.06
New York City	46,619	43,973	15,526	17,257	368	455	2.37	2.64
New Rochelle	55,848	59,047	8,808	8,999	33	23	0.37	0.26
NYS Total	202,853	205,848	48,299	52,302	472	565	0.98	1.08

Obstetrical Voluntary HIV Testing Program

HIV Seropositivity

New York State, August 1991 - July 1994

	August 1991 - July 1992*			August 1992 - July 1993†			August 1993 - July 1994‡		
	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive
Exposure Category									
No Prenatal Care	634	47	7.4	547	42	7.7	427	16	3.7
Drug Use During This Pregnancy	418	21	5.0	362	15	4.1	309	15	4.9
Low Birth Weight Baby (<2500 g)	204	8	3.9	159	3	1.9	143	4	2.8
STD During This Pregnancy	482	5	1.0	508	5	1.0	507	6	1.2
Partner Bi-Sexual/Drug User	99	1	1.0	70	0	0.0	46	2	4.3
Less than 5 Prenatal Visits	456	7	1.5	403	5	1.2	383	2	0.5
Patient/Clinician Request	3,740	47	1.3	3,796	27	0.7	1,987	21	1.1
Other/Missing§	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2,613	15	0.6
Age									
<20	567	4	0.7	900	7	0.8	1,376	5	0.4
20-29	3,536	67	1.9	3,301	47	1.4	3,491	42	1.2
30-39	1,752	61	3.5	1,530	40	2.6	1,453	32	2.2
40-49	51	3	5.9	39	1	2.6	87	2	2.3
>49	127	1	0.8	75	2	2.7	0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity									
Asian/Pacific Islanders	73	2	2.7	53	0	0.0	60	2	3.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,275	70	3.1	2,271	63	2.8	2,326	50	2.1
Hispanic/Latino	3,329	57	1.7	3,121	29	0.9	3,626	25	0.7
Native American	9	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	10	0	0.0
White, Non-Hispanic	315	7	2.2	354	5	1.4	291	4	1.4
Other/Missing	32	0	0.0	39	0	0.0	102	0	0.0
Total Tested	6,033	136	2.3	5,845	97	1.7	6,415	81	1.3

* Does not include 114 missing cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

† Does not include 133 missing cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

‡ Does not include 314 missing cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

§ This criterion was added in January 1994.

Homeless Pregnant Women*

Blind HIV Seroprevalence Study

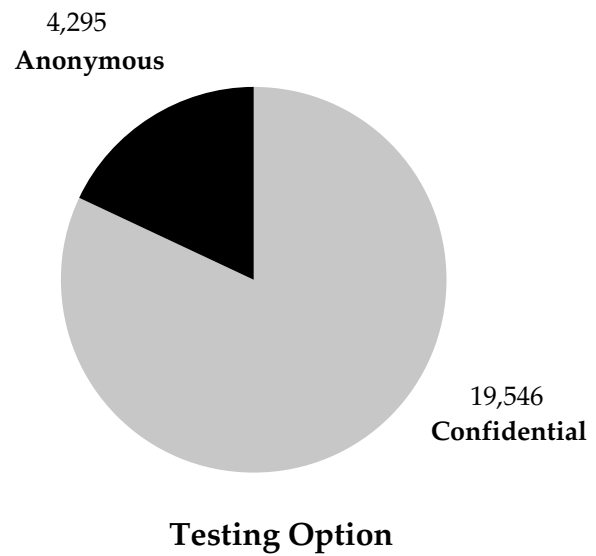
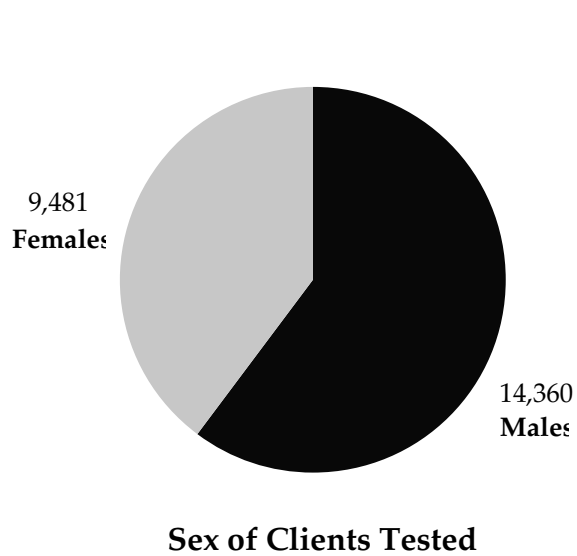
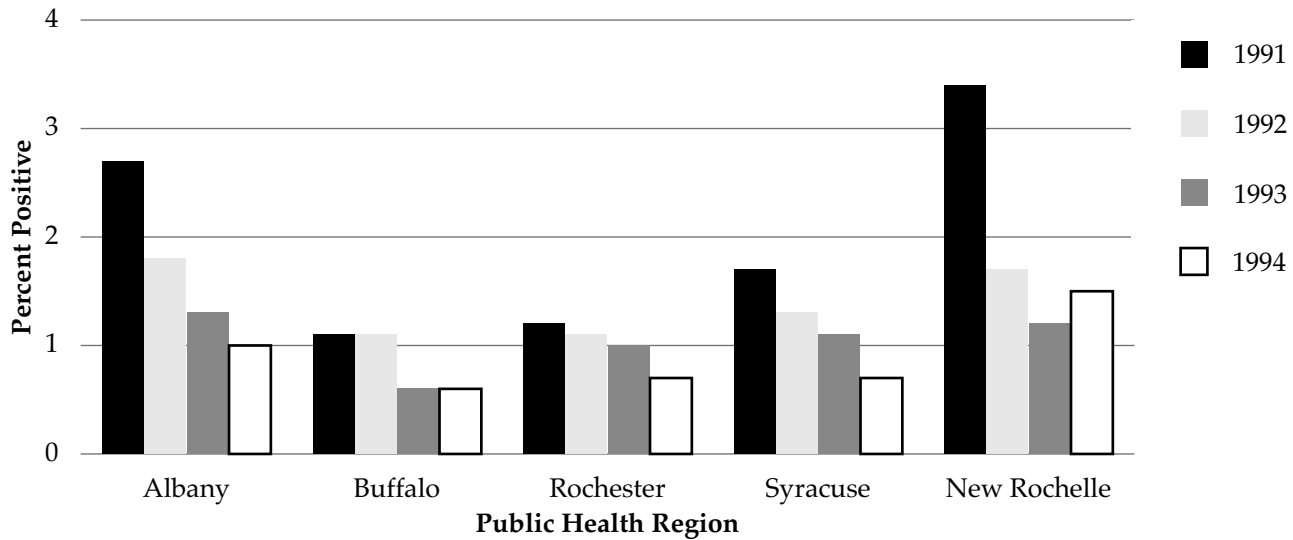
New York City, January 1992 - December 1993

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Age			
<20	0	34	0.00
20-24	11	107	10.28
25-29	16	119	13.45
30-34	5	65	7.69
35+	6	28	21.43
Unknown	0	3	0.00
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	0	11	0.00
Black, non-Hispanic	29	281	10.32
Hispanic	9	60	15.00
Unknown	0	4	0.00
Syphilis Test Results			
Positive	7	49	14.29
Negative	28	287	9.76
Unknown	3	20	15.00
Total	38	356	10.67

* Study was conducted at a mobile clinic serving two homeless shelters for pregnant women in New York City.

STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing Seropositivity by Sex and Region

New York State, 1991 - 1994



STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing Seropositivity by Sex and Region

New York State, 1993 and 1994

	Testing Option				Total Tests		Number Positive		Percent Positive	
	Confidential		Anonymous							
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Region										
Albany	2,179	2,213	1,904	1,823	4,083	4,036	55	39	1.3	1.0
Buffalo	4,370	4,482	265	305	4,635	4,787	30	28	0.6	0.6
Rochester	5,361	5,347	551	631	5,912	5,978	58	41	1.0	0.7
Syracuse	5,108	4,860	448	603	5,556	5,468	60	38	1.1	0.7
New Rochelle	3,043	2,644	763	933	3,806	3,577	47	55	1.2	1.5
Sex										
Males	12,089	11,986	2,205	2,374	14,294	14,360	170	136	1.2	0.9
Females	7,972	7,560	1,726	1,921	9,698	9,481	80	65	0.8	0.7
Total	20,061	19,546	3,931	4,295	23,992	23,841	250	201	1.0	0.8

Blind Survey of STD Clinic Clients* HIV Prevalence by Various Demographic Groups

Visits January 1988 - December 1994

	1988-1993			1994		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Total Clients	603	37,968	1.59	53	5,557	0.95
Sex						
Male	481	25,965	1.85	39	3,684	1.06
Female	120	11,854	1.01	14	1,829	0.77
Unknown	2	149	1.34	0	44	0.00
Age						
10-19	16	8,218	0.19	2	1,204	0.17
20-24	97	11,452	0.85	6	1,546	0.39
25-29	152	7,201	2.11	7	968	0.72
30-34	145	4,779	3.03	14	705	1.99
35-39	93	2,944	3.16	13	499	2.61
40+	99	3,231	3.06	11	576	1.91
Other/Unknown	1	143	0.70	0	59	0.00
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	193	14,503	1.33	14	2,208	0.63
Black, non-Hispanic	369	21,771	1.69	33	3,062	1.08
Hispanic	39	1,293	3.02	6	206	2.91
Other/Unknown	2	401	0.50	0	81	0.00
Syphilis Serology Results						
Reactive	102	1,415	7.21	8	100	8.00
Non-Reactive	491	36,078	1.36	41	5,177	0.79
Unknown	10	475	2.11	4	280	1.43
Indicated Risk[†]						
Men Who Have Sex						
With Men	58	343	16.91	16	139	11.51
Injecting Drug User	12	186	6.45	7	119	5.88
Gave or Received Money						
or Drugs for Sex	13	292	4.45	11	223	4.93
Sex Partner at Risk	8	199	4.02	6	159	3.77
Crack Cocaine User	13	371	3.50	16	431	3.71
Heterosexual Activity	112	12,449	0.90	38	5,360	0.71

* Clients from three continuously participating clinics outside New York City.

† Self-identified risk behavior; categories are not mutually exclusive, some individuals may have indicated more than one risk, or no risk at all; risk data have not been consistently collected.

Blind Survey of Runaway and Homeless Youth*

HIV Prevalence by Various Demographic Groups by Sex

New York City, September 1987 - December 1994

	Males			Females			Total†		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Total	184	4,008	4.59	97	3,732	2.60	283	7,756	3.65
Age									
≤15	3	152	1.97	1	329	0.30	4	481	0.83
16	4	251	1.59	3	368	0.82	8	620	1.29
17	10	406	2.46	15	606	2.48	25	1,012	2.47
18	19	869	2.19	21	913	2.30	40	1,786	2.24
19	58	1,126	5.15	26	816	3.19	85	1,944	4.37
20	76	1,050	7.24	27	605	4.46	103	1,660	6.20
≥21	14	143	9.79	4	70	5.71	18	213	8.45
Unknown	0	11	0.00	0	25	0.00	0	40	0.00
Race/Ethnicity									
White, non-Hispanic	30	616	4.87	8	351	2.28	38	970	3.92
Black, non-Hispanic	86	2,041	4.21	65	2,244	2.90	152	4,294	3.54
Hispanic	64	1,199	5.34	15	899	1.67	80	2,101	3.81
Other	0	75	0.00	3	76	3.95	3	151	1.99
Unknown	4	77	5.19	6	162	3.70	10	240	4.17
Syphilis Serology Results									
Reactive	21	85	24.71	17	137	12.41	39	225	17.33
Non-Reactive	122	3,293	3.70	58	3,218	1.80	181	6,522	2.78
Unknown	41	630	6.51	22	377	5.84	63	1,009	6.24
Indicated Risk‡									
Men Who Have Sex With Men	31	136	22.79	—	—	—	31	136	22.79
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Women	43	203	21.18	—	—	—	43	203	21.18
Injecting Drug User	17	187	9.09	6	53	11.32	24	241	9.96
Heterosexual	63	2,630	2.40	63	2,896	2.18	126	5,526	2.28
Received Money or Drugs for Sex	40	167	23.95	14	133	10.53	55	301	18.27
Crack Cocaine User	67	743	9.02	28	312	8.97	97	1,059	9.16
History of STD's	62	453	13.69	33	755	4.37	97	1,213	8.00

* Clients at one New York City shelter for youth.

† Includes 16 individuals of unknown gender of which two are HIV positive.

‡ Self-identified risk behavior, categories are not mutually exclusive, some individuals may have indicated more than one risk, or no risk at all; risk data has not been consistently collected.

Blind Survey of Adolescents

HIV Prevalence by Site

April 1993 - December 1994*

	Males			Females			Total [†]		
	# Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Positive	# Tested	% Positive
Total	7	1417	0.49	24	3524	0.68	31	4951	0.63
Site A	5	578	0.87	17	1841	0.92	22	2422	0.91
Site B	2	199	1.01	3	419	0.72	5	625	0.80
Site C	0	640	0.00	4	1264	0.32	4	1904	0.21

* Dates for specimen collection were discontinuous and varied by site depending upon start-up logistics and sample size requirements

† Includes 10 individuals with unknown sex.

Blind Survey of NYC Adolescents Attending Clinic Site A*

HIV Prevalence by Various Demographic Groups by Sex

May 1993 - December 1994

	Males			Females			Total [†]		
	# Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Positive	# Tested	% Positive
Total	5	578	0.87	17	1,841	0.92	22	2,422	0.91
Age[‡]									
<14	0	58	0.00	2	100	2.00	2	158	1.27
14	0	65	0.00	1	138	0.72	1	205	0.49
15	0	57	0.00	2	181	1.10	2	238	0.84
16	0	68	0.00	3	268	1.12	3	336	0.89
17	0	93	0.00	1	296	0.34	1	389	0.26
18	0	89	0.00	3	328	0.91	3	417	0.72
19	2	90	2.22	4	262	1.53	6	351	1.71
≥20	3	56	5.36	1	254	0.39	4	311	1.29
Race/Ethnicity[§]									
White, non-Hispanic	0	15	0.00	1	65	1.54	1	80	1.25
Black, non-Hispanic	3	289	1.04	11	909	1.21	14	1198	1.17
Hispanic	2	254	0.79	5	814	0.61	7	1070	0.65
Other	0	17	0.00	0	41	0.00	0	58	0.00
Enrolled in School[∞]									
Yes	3	489	0.61	15	1568	0.96	18	2060	0.87
No	2	56	3.57	2	211	0.95	4	267	1.50

* Clients at one New York City clinic.

† Includes three individuals of unknown gender.

‡ Includes 17 individuals of unknown age.

§ Includes 16 individuals of unknown race/ethnicity.

∞ Includes 95 individuals of unknown school enrollment status.

Note: 13 clients referred to the clinic who were known to be HIV positive are excluded from analysis.

NYC Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs:*

Blind HIV Seroprevalence Study

New York State, June 1988 - December 1994

	Clients Entering Treatment 6/88 - 12/93			Clients Entering Treatment 1994		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Sex						
Male	3,197	9,227	34.7	727	2,578	28.2
Female	1,323	4,408	30.0	346	1,186	29.2
Age						
20-29	601	3,106	19.4	103	632	16.3
30-39	2,506	6,630	37.8	505	1,744	29.0
≥40	1,431	3,854	37.1	457	1,355	33.7
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	620	2,604	23.8	159	710	22.4
Black, non-Hispanic	1,648	4,293	38.4	392	1,201	32.6
Hispanic	2,278	6,755	33.7	527	1,845	28.6
Asian	5	25	20.0	0	7	00.0
Residence						
Bronx	1,491	4,717	31.6	381	1,311	29.1
Brooklyn	981	2,825	34.7	205	704	29.1
Manhattan	1,809	5,197	34.8	406	1,448	28.0
Queens	193	726	26.6	64	237	27.0
Staten Island	77	277	27.8	11	55	20.0
Drugs Injected in Last Year						
Yes	3,362	7,561	44.5	783	1,938	40.4
No	1,126	5,520	20.4	151	983	15.4
Unknown	118	784	15.4	187	1,213	23.9
Ever Shared Needles						
Yes	1,128	2,047	55.1	194	378	51.3
No	874	3,683	23.7	190	955	19.9
Unknown	2,604	8,135	32.0	696	2,454	28.4
Total[†]	4,606	13,865	33.2	1,080	3,787	28.5

* Includes data from three programs and 38 methadone-maintenance treatment clinics with active participation from 1988 to present.

† Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values or small cell sizes.

Drug-Free Treatment Programs: New York City and Rest of State Blind HIV Seroprevalence Study

New York State, November 1990 - December 1994

	Clinic A NYC/NYC Vicinity			Clinic B Western NY			Clinic C Eastern NY		
	# Pos	# Test	% Pos	# Pos	# Test	% Pos	# Pos	# Test	% Pos
Sex									
Male	159	3,582	4.4	178	1,377	12.9	95	1,424	6.7
Female	108	1,314	8.2	57	607	9.4	40	562	7.1
Age									
≤29	100	3,059	3.3	41	428	9.6	24	530	4.5
30-39	141	1,631	8.7	107	972	11.0	65	883	7.4
≥40	35	278	12.6	84	590	14.2	45	579	7.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White, non-Hispanic	38	1,834	2.1	35	420	8.3	42	1,342	3.1
Black, non-Hispanic	173	2,021	8.6	105	1,130	9.3	64	492	13.0
Hispanic	63	1,099	5.7	99	465	21.3	28	129	21.7
Other/Unknown	4	69	5.8	4	23	17.4	1	39	2.6
Drugs Injected Recently									
Yes	66	394	16.8	185	930	19.9	66	335	19.7
No	139	2,705	5.1	43	775	5.5	47	1,120	4.2
Unknown	73	1,924	3.8	15	333	4.5	22	547	4.0
Ever Shared Needles									
Yes	80	389	20.6	127	560	22.7	42	160	26.3
No	192	4,564	4.2	67	1,217	5.5	21	987	2.1
Total*	278	5,023	5.5	243	2,038	11.9	135	2,002	6.7

* Total may not equal sum of columns due to missing values.

Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program

HIV Seropositivity*

New York State, January 1, 1992 - December 31, 1994[†]

	Jan. 1992 - Dec. 1992 [‡]			Jan. 1993 - Dec. 1993 [§]			Jan. 1994 - Dec. 1994 [∞]		
	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive
Gender									
Male	3,957	590	14.9	4,639	491	10.6	4,748	495	10.4
Female	2,730	321	11.8	3,824	384	10.0	3,593	320	8.9
Age									
<20	225	10	4.4	321	4	1.2	285	1	0.4
20-29	1,810	140	7.7	2,308	150	6.5	2,080	130	6.3
30-39	2,911	492	16.9	3,569	417	11.7	3,598	399	11.1
40-49	1,414	235	16.6	1,856	264	14.2	1,938	249	12.8
50+	327	34	10.4	399	38	9.5	439	36	8.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	2,299	177	7.7	2,544	112	4.4	2,387	111	4.7
Black	1,861	315	16.9	2,548	319	12.5	2,441	275	11.3
Hispanic	2,355	398	16.9	3,237	431	13.3	3,401	424	12.5
Asian	23	2	8.7	26	5	19.2	42	1	2.4
Native American	93	12	12.9	23	1	4.3	16	2	12.5
Other	56	7	12.5	82	7	8.5	55	2	3.6
Drug Use History									
Inject Drugs	3,193	712	22.3	3,220	574	17.8	3,043	553	18.2
Do Not Inject Drugs	3,494	199	5.7	5,187	299	5.8	5,304	262	4.9
Residence									
New York City	4,938	813	16.5	6,399	785	12.3	6,344	742	11.7
Rest of State	1,749	98	5.6	2,066	90	4.4	2,003	73	3.6
Total Tested	6,687	911	13.6	8,465	875	10.3	8,347	815	9.8

* Based on complete individual data collection forms received.

† Numbers within categories may not add to total tested due to missing cases.

‡ Does not include 88 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

§ Does not include 252 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

∞ Does not include 109 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

Community Health Clinics

HIV Seropositivity by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category

New York State, January 1, 1994 - December 31, 1994*

	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive [†]
Gender			
Male	398	7,494	5.3
Female	296	11,556	2.6
Missing			
Age			
<13	13	292	4.5
13-19	15	2,628	0.6
20-29	168	7,611	2.2
30-39	298	5,485	5.4
40-49	160	2,170	7.4
50+	38	858	4.4
Missing	2	11	18.2
Race			
White	110	7,580	1.5
Black	320	5,986	5.3
Hispanic	257	4,933	5.2
Asian Pacific Islander	2	211	0.9
Native American	1	45	2.2
Other/Missing	4	300	1.3
Exposure Category			
IDU	234	1,180	19.8
Men Who Have Sex With Men	102	818	12.5
Sex Partner at Risk	182	5,623	3.2
Child of HIV+ Woman	13	134	9.7
STD Diagnosis	31	1,797	1.7
Sex While Using Drugs	19	1,060	1.8
Health Care Exposure	1	166	0.6
No Acknowledged Risk	8	899	0.9
Other	103	7,202	1.4
Missing	1	176	0.5
Total Tested	694	19,055	3.6

* Based on complete Individual Data Collection forms received.

† Does not include 326 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

Female Prison Inmates in Blind HIV Seroprevalence Studies

New York State, 1988 - 1993

	1988		1992 - 1993	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Total*	480	19	872	20
Region of Residence				
New York City	344	24	628	25
Rest of State	117	5	236	8
Age				
<20	0	—	27	4
20-29	259	15	421	19
30-39	160	25	343	23
40-49	34	18	65	26
50+/Unknown	9	11	16	19
Race/Ethnicity				
White, Non-Hispanic	85	7	97	10
Black, Non-Hispanic	215	14	492	17
Hispanic	180	29	272	29
Other/Unknown	0	—	11	9
Use IV Drugs				
Yes	136	45	166	47
No	339	8	706	14
Syphilis Serology				
Reactive	71	34	227	33
Non-reactive	394	15	584	15

* Not all columns will add up to total due to missing data.

Male Prison Inmates in Blind HIV Seroprevalence Studies

New York State, 1987 - 1992

	1987-1988		1990		1992	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Total*	493	17	563	15	1,364	12
Region of Residence						
New York City	341	20	427	16	924	15
Rest of State	152	11	111	10	438	5
Age						
<20	0	—	0	—	117	0
20-29	291	9	333	8	645	8
30-39	140	33	173	25	433	18
40-49	47	24	42	24	136	24
50+/Unknown	15	20	10	30	33	3
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	88	11	62	13	207	6
Black, Non-Hispanic	234	15	318	12	685	10
Hispanic	170	25	176	22	452	17
Other/Unknown	0	—	7	0	20	0
Use IV Drugs						
Yes	136	44	92	47	205	41
No	357	7	468	9	1,159	7
Syphilis Serology						
Reactive	—	—	43	37	82	23
Non-reactive	—	—	518	13	1,269	11

* Not all columns will add up to total due to missing data.

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program

HIV Seropositivity*

New York State, January 1992 - December 1994

	1992			1993			1994		
	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive [†]	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive [‡]	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive [§]
Gender									
Male	2,033	141	7.2	938	35	3.7	2,418	91	3.8
Female	158	19	11.2	0	0	0.0	1,135	95	8.4
Age									
Less than 20	143	5	3.5	70	0	0.0	220	3	1.4
20-29	1,040	44	4.6	466	12	2.6	1,575	66	4.2
30-39	728	85	12.8	331	20	6.0	1,374	88	6.4
40-49	190	19	9.8	58	3	5.2	336	24	7.1
50+	60	7	20.0	13	0	0.0	48	5	10.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	235	13	6.1	117	0	0.0	419	7	1.7
Black	1,088	67	6.2	459	12	2.6	1,693	83	4.9
Hispanic	769	77	10.1	329	19	5.8	1,349	94	7.0
Asian/Pacific									
Islander	6	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	7	0	0.0
Native American	9	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	15	1	6.7
Other	54	3	5.9	25	4	16.0	71	1	1.4
Drug Use History									
Inject Drugs	395	89	23.2	136	13	9.6	384	61	15.9
Do Not Inject Drugs	1,766	71	4.2	802	22	2.7	3,170	125	3.9
Place of Residence Prior to Incarceration									
New York City	1,748	149	8.6	697	32	4.6	2,632	159	6.0
Rest of State	413	11	3.0	241	3	1.2	922	27	2.9
Total Tested	2,161	160	7.4	938	35	3.7	3,554	186	5.2

* Seropositivity is computed by dividing the number of positives by the number of positives plus the number of negatives; inconclusive and missing test results are not figured into the seropositivity rate.

† Does not include 195 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

‡ Does not include 1259 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

§ Does not include 36 cases with inconclusive or undetermined test results.

Patients in Sentinel Hospitals

Blind HIV Seroprevalence Studies

New York City, 1988-1994*

	Hospital A (NYC) 8/88 - 6/94		Hospital B (NYC) 2/88 - 10/94		Hospital C (NYC) 1/89 - 8/94	
	# Tested	% HIV Positive	# Tested	% HIV Positive	# Tested	% HIV Positive
Total	20,587	2.9	22,209	6.1	21,060	1.2
Sex						
Male	8,430	4.0	89,76	7.9	9,650	1.7
Female	12,157	2.1	13,233	4.9	11,410	0.8
Race/Ethnicity						
White	1,535	2.1	— [†]	— [†]	17,085	1.1
Black	11,869	4.0	9,758	7.2	2,395	2.4
Hispanic	2,805	2.0	11,363	5.4	— [†]	— [†]
Age Group						
0-4	2,463	1.9	2,063	3.7	2,707	0.8
5-14	1,866	1.4	1,244	1.9	1,415	0.3
15-24	3,086	1.1	3,603	3.2	3,221	0.8
25-34	3,873	4.2	4,091	9.2	4,386	2.0
35-44	2,883	6.7	3,470	12.2	3,592	2.5
45-54	2,469	2.9	2,982	6.8	2,352	0.9
55-64	1,968	1.7	2,394	3.4	1,752	0.3
65+	1,979	1.0	2,362	2.2	1,635	0.3

* Data are preliminary.

† Fewer than 100 specimens tested in these categories.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, New York City Department of Health

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients

HIV Seropositivity by Sex and Location

New York State, 1991 - 1994

	1991			1992			1993			1994		
	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive*	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive*	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive*	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive*
Albany Area												
Males	1,293	29	2.3	1,569	23	1.5	1,352	22	1.6	1,388	10	0.7
Females	948	5	0.6	1,390	3	0.2	1,131	3	0.3	1,232	2	0.2
Total	2,241	34	1.6	2,959	26	0.9	2,483	25	1.0	2,620	12	0.5
Buffalo Area												
Males	944	29	3.0	1,172	28	2.4	972	16	1.6	691	13	1.9
Females	729	6	0.8	1,080	3	0.3	890	6	0.7	576	2	0.3
Total	1,673	35	2.1	2,252	31	1.4	1,862	22	1.2	1,267	15	1.2
Long Island/ Lower Hudson†												
Males	4,497	206	4.5	5,428	136	2.4	3,797	63	1.7	3,332	59	1.9
Females	4,076	59	1.6	5,116	67	1.3	3,654	26	0.7	3,238	18	0.6
Total	9,073	265	3.2	10,544	203	1.8	7,451	89	1.2	6,570	77	1.3
New York City‡												
Males	3,719	374	11.2	3,600	366	10.5	2,731	151	5.7	2,261	93	4.3
Females	2,753	194	8.1	3,199	177	5.9	2,693	75	2.8	2,239	60	2.8
Total	6,472	568	9.9	6,799	543	8.4	5,424	226	4.3	4,500	153	3.5
Rochester Area												
Males	1,237	22	1.8	1,270	29	2.1	1,119	15	1.3	993	24	2.3
Females	774	3	0.4	1,001	18	1.7	833	2	0.2	710	3	0.4
Total	2,011	25	1.3	2,271	47	1.9	1,952	17	0.8	1,703	27	1.5
Syracuse Area												
Males	1,149	29	2.6	1,525	24	1.6	1,468	28	1.9	1,367	16	1.2
Females	1,036	5	0.5	1,665	6	0.4	1,445	5	0.3	1,235	4	0.3
Total	2,185	34	1.6	3,190	30	0.9	2,913	33	1.1	2,602	20	0.8
Total												
Males	13,339	689	5.5	14,564	606	4.1	11,439	295	2.6	10,032	215	2.2
Females	10,316	272	2.9	13,451	274	2.0	10,646	117	1.1	9,230	89	1.0
Total	23,655	961	4.4	28,015	880	3.1	22,085	412	1.9	19,262	304	1.6

* Seropositivity is computed by dividing the number of positives into the number of positives plus the number of negatives; inconclusive and missing test results are not figured into the seropositivity rate.

† Includes Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam counties.

‡ Includes only state-operated anonymous test sites in New York City.

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients

HIV Seropositivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category*

New York State, January 1994 - December 1994

	Injecting Drug Use		Men Who Have Sex With Men		Sex Partner of IDU		Other Heterosexual Contact		Other/ Unknown		Total	
	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive
New York City												
White												
Male	64	4.7	204	2.0	37	0.0	590	1.0	30	0.0	925	1.4
Female	29	3.4	0	0.0	68	2.9	598	0.5	38	0.0	733	0.8
Black												
Male	33	9.1	93	14.0	17	11.8	563	4.1	31	3.2	737	5.7
Female	13	15.4	0	0.0	48	10.4	754	2.5	46	8.7	861	3.5
Hispanic												
Male	45	8.9	116	13.8	23	8.7	395	2.3	21	9.5	600	5.5
Female	16	37.5	0	0.0	72	8.3	527	3.4	30	3.3	645	4.8
Other												
Male	0	0.0	22	0.0	4	0.0	102	0.0	8	0.0	136	2.2
Female	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	85	0.0	9	0.0	98	0.0
Total	201	9.5	435	7.6	272	6.3	3,614	2.2	213	3.8	4,735	3.3
Rest of State												
White												
Male	247	2.8	2,149	2.7	134	0.0	3,807	0.4	186	0.5	6,523	1.3
Female	92	0.0	0	0.0	412	0.7	4,826	0.3	323	0.3	5,653	0.4
Black												
Male	38	21.1	102	14.7	18	5.6	403	3.0	17	0.0	578	6.2
Female	16	6.3	0	0.0	48	2.1	540	1.9	55	0.0	659	1.8
Hispanic												
Male	23	21.7	96	6.3	5	0.0	243	0.4	6	0.0	373	3.2
Female	8	25.0	0	0.0	16	0.0	223	0.9	23	4.3	270	1.9
Other												
Male	4	25.0	46	4.3	1	0.0	82	0.0	8	0.0	141	2.1
Female	1	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	112	0.0	11	0.0	132	0.0
Total	429	5.6	2,393	3.3	642	0.8	10,236	0.6	629	0.5	14,329	1.2
NYS Total	630	6.8	2,828	4.0	914	2.4	13,850	1.0	842	1.3	19,064	1.7

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest. Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Table does not include individuals with undetermined test results. Race/Ethnicity and risk information is self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are believed to be at risk due to heterosexual contact.

HIV Seroprevalence in Blood Specimens Tested by New York City

New York City, 1993 and 1994

	1993			1994		
	Specimens Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Specimens Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Specimen Category						
City-Operated						
Anonymous Sites	14,085	707	5.0	15,067	621	4.1
State-Operated						
Anonymous Sites	5,369	233	4.3	4,487	168	3.7
Private Physicians	113,761	9,402	8.3	108,331	8,040	7.4
Prisoners	8,041	907	11.3	5,963	577	9.7
STD Clinic Clients	25,505	1,360	5.3	23,069	991	4.3
TB Clinic Patients	721	78	10.8	1,639	134	8.2
Other/Unknown	50,593	6,544	12.9	45,641	5,725	12.5
Sex						
Male	103,665	11,720	11.3	93,978	9,876	10.5
Female	104,195	5,595	5.4	101,806	5,099	5.0
Unknown	10,215	1,916	18.8	8,413	1,281	15.2
Age						
<20	20,887	1,165	5.6	22,543	1,116	18.7
20-29	69,459	3,478	5.0	64,479	2,648	4.1
30-39	63,997	6,953	10.9	59,940	6,086	10.2
40+	48,198	5,710	11.8	44,892	5,258	22.3
Unknown	15,534	1,925	12.4	12,344	1,148	9.3
Race/Ethnicity						
White	49,041	2,230	4.5	44,909	1,891	4.2
Black	68,933	8,129	11.8	65,834	7,064	10.7
Hispanic	67,391	5,908	8.8	66,290	5,180	7.8
Other	12,374	300	2.4	11,724	305	2.6
Unknown	20,336	2,664	13.1	15,440	1,816	11.8
Borough of Residence						
Manhattan	61,861	4,695	7.6	55,423	3,826	6.9
Bronx	41,334	3,632	8.8	40,670	3,187	7.8
Brooklyn	44,855	4,469	9.9	43,209	4,181	9.7
Queens	30,631	1,639	5.4	30,387	1,406	4.6
Richmond	3,430	171	4.9	3,493	163	4.7
Other/Unknown	35,964	4,625	12.9	31,015	3,493	11.3
Total	218,075	19,231	8.8	204,197	16,256	8.0

Source: New York City Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratories.

HIV Seroprevalence in Medical Practice Specimens Tested by New York State

New York State, Through December 1994

	1989 through 1993			1994		
	Number Tested*	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested*	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Specimen Category[†]						
Physician Offices	206,218	6,055	2.94	12,810	297	2.32
Hospitals	105,797	9,593	9.07	2,954	123	4.16
STD Clinics	96,276	2,033	2.11	22,631	251	1.11
Family Planning	121,570	1,260	1.04	39,467	567	1.44
PCAP Clinics	26,084	329	1.26	2,937	21	0.72
Drug Treatment	24,370	3,109	12.76	4,691	276	5.88
TB Clinics	2,791	137	4.91	1,134	13	1.15
Prisons	66,275	9,480	14.30	16,804	984	5.86
Other	148,551	4,514	3.04	13,549	278	2.05
Sex						
Male	386,118	31,699	8.21	50,892	1,895	3.72
Female	456,398	10,760	2.36	64,370	863	1.34
Age						
13-19	80,543	359	0.45	18,723	45	0.24
20-29	319,134	9,368	2.94	49,693	669	1.35
30-39	227,039	17,277	7.61	29,329	1,269	4.33
40-49	93,533	7,051	7.54	11,293	579	5.13
50+	52,639	1,815	3.45	3,997	122	3.05
Race/Ethnicity						
White	474,044	10,851	2.29	60,120	446	0.74
Black	184,094	15,296	8.31	30,092	1,297	4.31
Hispanic	105,485	9,920	9.40	19,226	903	4.70
Asian	9,106	66	0.72	1,250	6	0.48
Other	24,843	801	3.22	4,574	106	2.32
Region						
Albany	109,314	3,891	3.56	25,263	1,002	3.97
Buffalo	39,445	1,124	2.85	8,453	269	3.18
Lower Hudson	126,488	5,557	4.39	12,431	654	5.26
New York City	75,600	5,898	7.80	20,033	1,310	6.54
Rochester	86,904	1,968	2.26	16,912	449	2.65
Syracuse	82,907	1,985	2.39	19,303	371	1.92

* Includes specimens for patients/clients age 13 and above.

† Total number of specimens in each category varies due to missing data.

Survey of Military Recruits

HIV Prevalence by Various Demographic Groups by Region

October 1985 - December 1994

	New York City	Rest of State	Total* New York State	Total United States
Total				
Recruits Tested	75,572	167,540	243,395	4,408,371
# Positive	489	141	630	4,261
% Positive	0.65	0.08	0.26	0.10
Sex				
Males Tested	62,436	142,800	205,471	3,738,466
% Positive	0.68	0.09	0.27	0.10
Females Tested	13,136	24,740	37,924	669,905
% Positive	0.49	0.06	0.21	0.06
Age				
17-19 Tested	32,180	90,441	122,688	2,380,727
% Positive	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.03
20-24 Tested	26,700	50,810	77,616	1,257,943
% Positive	0.60	0.09	0.26	0.13
25-29 Tested	10,207	15,042	25,297	389,018
% Positive	1.60	0.28	0.81	0.30
30+ Tested	6,485	11,247	17,794	281,475
% Positive	1.88	0.33	0.89	0.29
Race/Ethnicity				
Whites Tested	16,216	138,526	154,921	3,165,759
% Positive	0.37	0.04	0.07	0.04
Blacks Tested	34,870	21,123	56,053	822,197
% Positive	0.85	0.34	0.66	0.29
Hispanics Tested	16,155	4,108	20,281	268,938
% Positive	0.53	0.24	0.47	0.14
Others Tested	8,331	3,783	12,140	151,477
% Positive	0.54	0.19	0.43	0.09

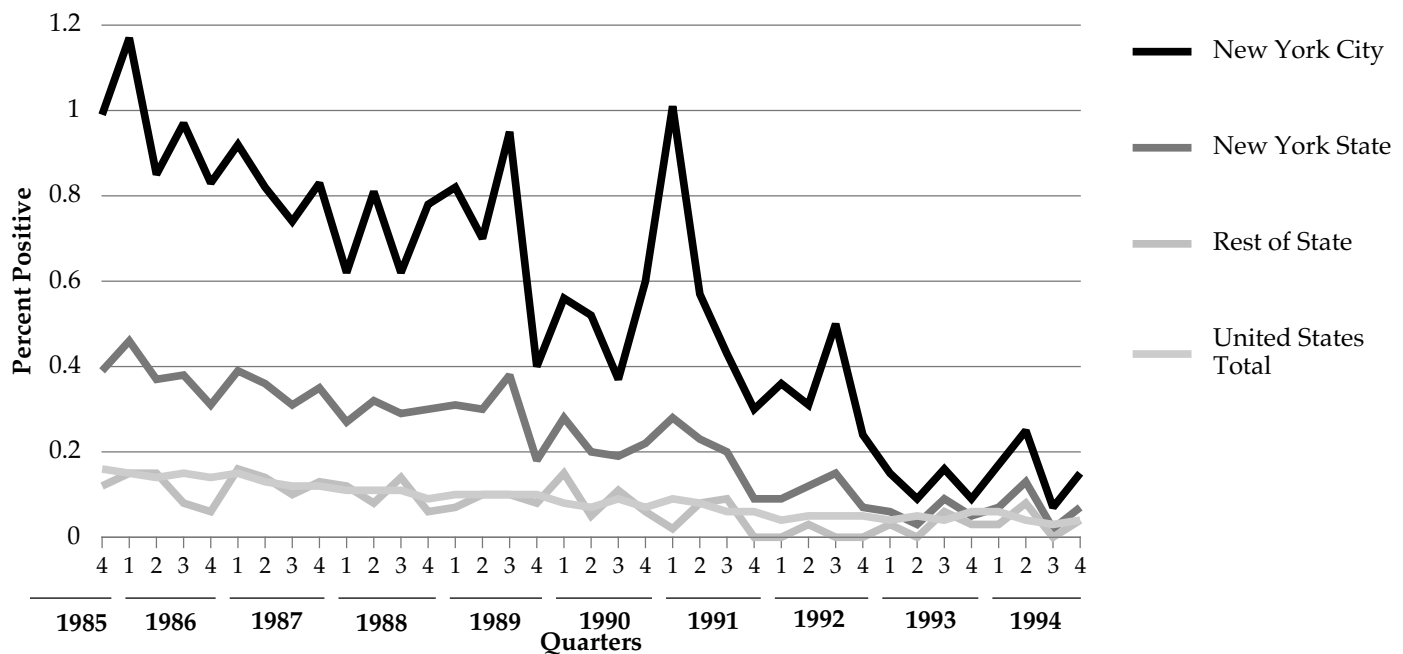
* Totals do not reflect New York City plus Rest of State due to 283 recruits for whom county of residence is not known (all of whom are negative for HIV).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Survey of U.S. Military Recruits

HIV Prevalence by Quarter Year of Test by Region

New York State, New York City and United States, October 1985 - December 1994



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention